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MARKETABLE AND MARKETED SURPLUSES OF MUSTARD IN MORAR BLOCK OF GWALIOR DISTRICT OF MADHYA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, investigation has been made to analyse the marketable and marketed surpluses of mustard in Morar block of Gwalior district (Madhya Pradesh). Study revealed that the total production generated by large, medium and small farmers was 1195.9 quintals, 936.1 quintals and 205.1 quintals respectively. The total household requirement under different categories was found to be 120 quintal for large farmers, 104.7 quintal for medium farmers and 18.35 quintal for small farmers. Thus the marketable surplus generated was 1075.9 quintals by large farmers, 831.38 quintals by medium farmers and 186.75 quintals by small farmers. Thus the marketed surplus generated was 1026(86.72%) quintals by large farmers, 852.63 quintals (92.11%) by medium farmers and 198 quintals (97.53%) by small farmers. Thus, the study of marketed and marketable surplus in the economic system is more important than the study of increase in agricultural production so as to find ways to increase the tempo of marketed and marketable surplus.

KEYWORDS: Mustard, Marketed and Marketable Surplus

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Original Article

INTRODUCTION

In the developing economy, the producer's surplus of agricultural product plays a significant role[1]. In such countries as India where the production activity is carried out by millions of farmers, the estimates of the marketable and marketed surplus of agricultural products at the level of individual farmer is easy. The vital role of marketed and marketable surplus of agricultural products in economic development of a developing country like India can hardly be over emphasized. As a level for promoting industrialization in predominantly agrarian economics like. Thus, the rate at which agricultural production expands affording on increasing supply of food and raw materials largely determines the pace of economic development, proper planning for procurement and distribution of mustard. In view of high rate of population growth and high marginal propensity to consume, the producers themselves consume most of the increase in agricultural production. Hence, the present study on all these aspects to provide empirical evidence on its structural components. This in turn would ultimately serve as a feed back to the public policy makers. The present study was undertaking with the objectives of studying the marketed and marketable surplus of the mustard in Morar block of Gwalior district of Madhya Pradesh.

[1] Agricultural Marketing in India, By S. S. Acharya and N. L. Agarwal.

METHODOLOGY

A multistage random sampling technique was adopted for data collection. The study was conducted in Morar block of Gwalior district where Mustard is an important crop. Stratified random sample procedure was adopted for the selection of villages and farmers. A sample of 5 villages of the Morar block was selected randomly. A sample of 90 farmers was selected randomly. The farmers were classified into three groups viz., small farmer (up to 2 ha.), medium farmer (2-4 ha.) and large (above 4 ha.) The primary data were collected by personal interview survey method. An interview schedule was developed as per objectives stated for the purpose of data collection. The data collected was subjected to various tools to draw meaningful inferences.

Marketable Surplus

Marketable surplus refers to the residual quantity left with the producers after meeting their requirement for family consumption, seeds, wages and other requirements. The marketable surplus 'M' is calculated as per the formula.

$M = Q - C$

Where M = Marketable surplus.

Q = Total production.

C = Total consumption

Marketed Surplus

It is the quantity of a commodity which a farmer actual sale in the market.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Land holding wise average requirement as food and seed, are presented in Table 1. It is quite obvious from the table that total requirement was 18.35 qt in small size farms out of which, 17.69 qt or 72.28 per cent was utilized as food, and 0.66 qt or 27.1 per cent was for seed. In case of medium size landholders, total requirement was 104.7 qt. out of which, 78.01 qt or 74.48 per cent was utilized as food, and 26.71 qt or 25.5 per cent for seed, in case of large farmers, 93.9 qt. or 78.25 per cent of total requirement was utilized as food, 26.1 qt. or 21.75 per cent for payment of seed. Thus, in related term positive relation for food against inverse in case of seed was observed with the farm size.

Land holding wise average utilization, marketable and marketed surplus of mustard is presented in Table 2. As observed the total production of mustard was 2337.1 qt. it is quite obvious from the table that 243.07 qt. of total production was utilized for different types of requirement, and remaining 2094.03 qt was marketable surplus and 2077.21 qt or 89.82% was marketed.

As regards to small size farm holders, total production was 205.1 q. out of which, 18.35 qt was utilized as requirements, and remaining 186.75 qt. or 97.53 per cent was marketed. In case of medium size land holders, total production was 936.10 q. out of which, 104.72 qt. was utilized for different needs, and remaining 831.38 qt was marketable surplus, of which, 852.63 or 92.11 per cent quantity was marketed surplus.

Total production was 1195.9 q. in large size farms out of which, 120 qt. was the requirement of farmers for different needs and 1075.9 qt. was marketable surplus of which 1026.9 or 86.72 per cent quantity marketed by farmers.

Due to need for cash payment, small farmers sold maximum quantity of their produce, and large farmers generally sell less than the marketable surplus because of their better retention capacity. They retain extra produce in the hope that they would get a higher price in the later period.

CONCLUSIONS

The marketable surplus generated was 1075.9 quintals by large farmers, 831.38 quintals by medium farmers and 186.75 quintals by small farmers. Thus the marketed surplus generated was 1026(86.72%) quintals by large farmers, 852.63 quintals (92.11%) by medium farmers and 198 quintals (97.53%) by small farmers. The farmers of small and medium category marketed their produce more than the marketable surplus due to oilseed crop which require some processing before final consumption and distress selling. Farmers of large category marketed their produce less than the marketable surplus because of their better retention capacity. Small farmers reported higher marketed surplus i.e. 97.53% followed by medium 92.11% and large size farmers 86.72% according to, the same conclusion expressed by (Afruz and Siren 2002). So it is suggested that the farmers of small and medium category for stopping distress selling marketing loan should be taken. This study suggested some policy options based on research findings which should help the policy makers to adopt appropriate measures to increase marketed surplus in Morar block of Gwalior district.

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APPENDICES

Table 1: Total Requirement under Various Categories of Farmers (In Qt)

Particulars	Food	Seed	Total
Small	17.69 (72.28%)	0.66 (27.1%)	18.35
Average	0.59	0.22	0.6
Medium	78.01 (74.48%)	26.71 (25.5%)	104.72
Average	2.6	0.89	3.4
Large	93.9 (78.25%)	26.1 (21.75%)	120.00
Average	3.13	0.86	0.4
Over all	189.6	53.47	243.07

Table 2: Marketable and Marketed Surplus of Mustard of Selected Three Categories Farmers

Category	Land Holding (ha)	Area under Mustard Crop (Ha)	Total Production (Qt)	Total Requirement (Qt)	Marketable Surplus (Qt)	Marketed Surplus (Qt)
Small	16.85	12.00	205.1	18.35	186.75	197.68 (97.53)*
Average	0.56	0.40	6.8	0.61	6.25	6.49
Medium	83.20	55.20	936.10	104.72	831.38	852.63 (92.11)*
Average	2.77	1.84	31.20	3.5	27.7	27.35
Large	142.50	71.10	1195.9	120.00	1075.9	1026.9(86.72)*
Average	4.73	2.37	39.68	4	35	34.30
Total	242.55	138.3	2337.1	243.07	2094.03	2077.21 (89.82)

( )* figure indicates % to marketed surplus.

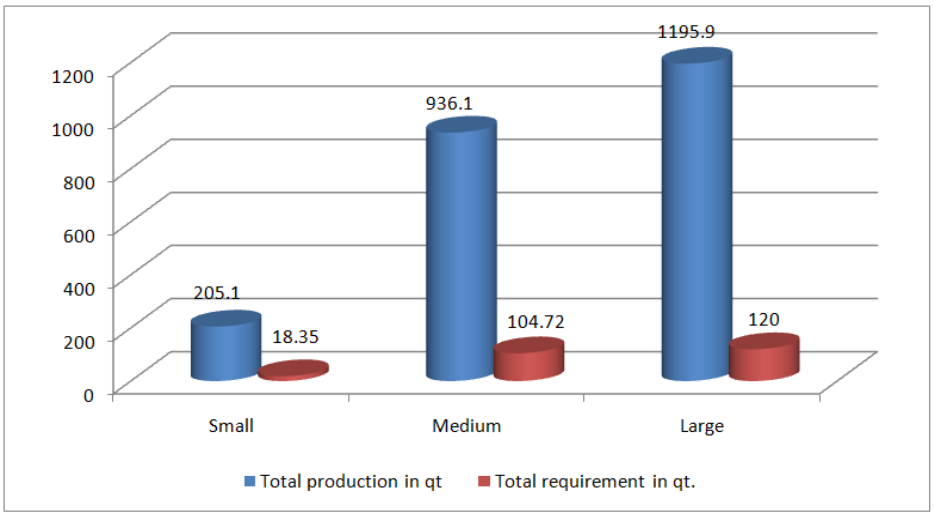

Figure 1: Marketable Surplus

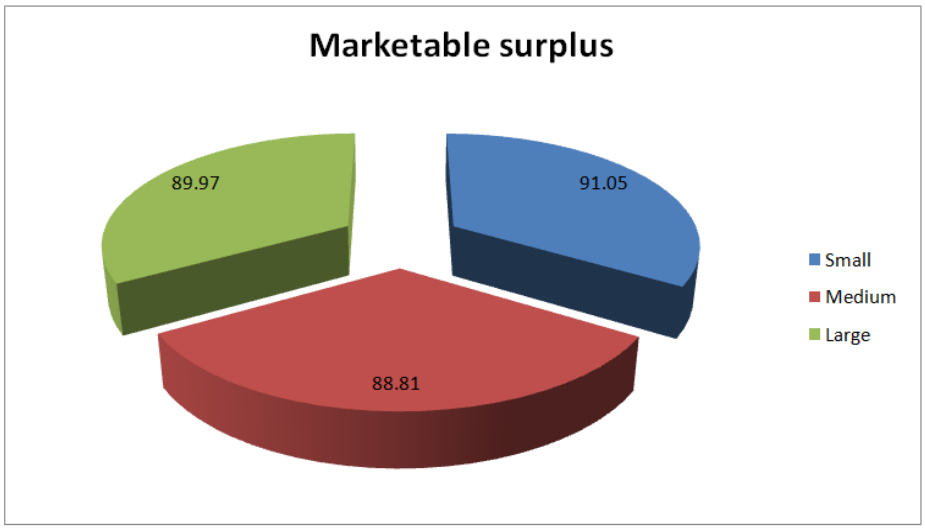

Figure 2: Percentage of Marketable Surplus to Total Production

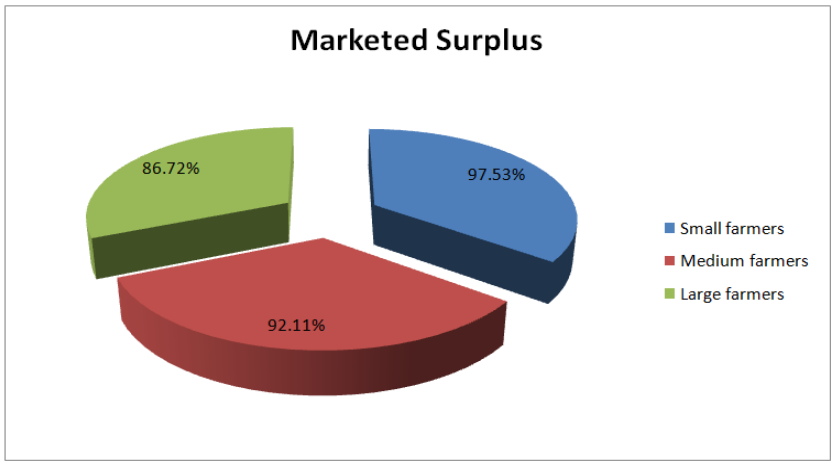

Figure 3: Marketed Surplus in Percentage to the Total Production